

Nashville Union.

W. CAMERON & CO., Publishers.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1865.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana.

One of the ablest and most accomplished statesmen of the present day, is the Hon. Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana. He is one of the men whom the emergencies of the war have made prominent, and whose reputation is co-extensive with the Union. There is no person more popular than he, and he is not content to fill credit. In practical wisdom and capacity do we doubt whether he has an equal in the country; certainly he has no superior. Indiana is greatly indebted to him for the reputation she made during the war, and the nation owes him a debt of gratitude which will last for ever.

The Convention adopted an ordinance prohibiting negro marriages, and adjourned on the 30th.

These are very significant and important facts growing out of the war—the first of which is the quiet and earnest manner in which so many officers and soldiers return to the post of duty, and the respect shown by law and order by all the great men who have held command in our armies. Upon the last point, "the Bound Table" of last week thus particulates:

"There is hardly an instance to be found throughout the whole war of military authorities by an educated military officer.

"Mr. Morton, however, has been noted for his strict adherence to the rules of the Senate, and South—have been noted for their almost entire subordination to the rating powers.

"Mr. Thomas, of Benton, and that the Senate has been compelled to make the same.

"Mr. H. T. Tracy, of Henry, and Mr. C. Ordway, of Giles.

"James Baker, of McLean.

"In the last week, a message was received from the Clerk of the Senate, enclosing the Governor's Message, when an order was issued to the Postmaster to forward the proper way of receiving the message.

"Mr. H. D. Moore had a Committee of the Senate, and the House, to wait on the Governor and inform him that both

"the right to receive negro testimony, and the right of negroes to testify in courts of justice, were given to the Legislature."

"The Convention also adopted an ordinance prohibiting negro marriages, and adjourned on the 30th.

On the 29th, this distinguished patriot and statesman made a speech at Richmond, Indiana. We are sorry the pressure upon our columns will not permit us to spread it before our readers. It is the best timed and most appropriate effort of the day, and the heart like the soul—a long summing up of the war.

Indiana—who have gone before him; he regards the condition of the country as promising and favorable. He does not see, in the South, signs of continued hostility to the Union, but deems that the submission of the people has been complete, that they extend their sympathies to the Southern cause, and are favoring the final extinction of slavery. He does not expect extravagant emanations of sudden love on their part, but reserves joyful trust in the future.

The Governor defends the policy of reconstruction which President Johnson is successfully carrying on.

"He is the author of the policy of Mr. Lincoln, and in proof of this, affirms, contradicts them.

"If there is any difference it is in the additional stringency which President Johnson has imposed to his policy. The policy of Mr. Lincoln, he said, was approved by every member of Congress, and was submitted to him in the public office.

"He also made a speech just after the surrender of Lee. Johnson took up a policy where he led, and took his cabinet along with it. The Governor's argument on this point was irrefutable.

Upon the subject of negroes he was plain and decided. He said that he had a right to do what he thought best for the Union, and the States by the Federal Constitution, and that Congress could not interfere with it.

"He said that he would not do attempt to get around the constitution by assuming that the rebel States are in the condition of conquered States. This doctrine would render it impossible to try Jeff Davis for treason, and he would not do it. He would not do it if compelled by power. But this doctrine involves the assumption of the right to do what he pleased.

"The negro question he had rejected all schemes of colonization. The negro was here in this country—he had no other.

"He declared that he did not do it in the act of his own volition. He believed the time would come when every man without regard to color, would be a voter; but the time had not yet come.

"The right to vote is with the right to hold office. You could not give the negroes one without the other. Right to admit to the Union, and the negroes to vote, to all legal and civil rights.

"The arrest of Huston caused a great deal of excitement among the rebels sympathetic of Newport and Covington, and signs were released. The following dispatch was forwarded to Washington by a man who had never made a speech just after the surrender of Lee. Johnson took up a policy where he led, and took his cabinet along with it. The Governor's argument on this point was irrefutable.

"He is the author of the policy of Mr. Lincoln, and in proof of this, affirms, contradicts them.

"If there is any difference it is in the additional stringency which President Johnson has imposed to his policy. The policy of Mr. Lincoln, he said, was approved by every member of Congress, and was submitted to him in the public office.

"He also made a speech just after the surrender of Lee. Johnson took up a policy where he led, and took his cabinet along with it. The Governor's argument on this point was irrefutable.

"The negro question he had rejected all schemes of colonization. The negro was here in this country—he had no other.

"He declared that he did not do it in the act of his own volition. He believed the time would come when every man without regard to color, would be a voter; but the time had not yet come.

"The right to vote is with the right to hold office. You could not give the negroes one without the other. Right to admit to the Union, and the negroes to vote, to all legal and civil rights.

"The arrest of Huston caused a great deal of excitement among the rebels sympathetic of Newport and Covington, and signs were released. The following dispatch was forwarded to Washington by a man who had never made a speech just after the surrender of Lee. Johnson took up a policy where he led, and took his cabinet along with it. The Governor's argument on this point was irrefutable.

"He is the author of the policy of Mr. Lincoln, and in proof of this, affirms, contradicts them.

"If there is any difference it is in the additional stringency which President Johnson has imposed to his policy. The policy of Mr. Lincoln, he said, was approved by every member of Congress, and was submitted to him in the public office.

"He also made a speech just after the surrender of Lee. Johnson took up a policy where he led, and took his cabinet along with it. The Governor's argument on this point was irrefutable.

"The negro question he had rejected all schemes of colonization. The negro was here in this country—he had no other.

"He declared that he did not do it in the act of his own volition. He believed the time would come when every man without regard to color, would be a voter; but the time had not yet come.

"The right to vote is with the right to hold office. You could not give the negroes one without the other. Right to admit to the Union, and the negroes to vote, to all legal and civil rights.

"The arrest of Huston caused a great deal of excitement among the rebels sympathetic of Newport and Covington, and signs were released. The following dispatch was forwarded to Washington by a man who had never made a speech just after the surrender of Lee. Johnson took up a policy where he led, and took his cabinet along with it. The Governor's argument on this point was irrefutable.

"He is the author of the policy of Mr. Lincoln, and in proof of this, affirms, contradicts them.

"If there is any difference it is in the additional stringency which President Johnson has imposed to his policy. The policy of Mr. Lincoln, he said, was approved by every member of Congress, and was submitted to him in the public office.

"He also made a speech just after the surrender of Lee. Johnson took up a policy where he led, and took his cabinet along with it. The Governor's argument on this point was irrefutable.

"The negro question he had rejected all schemes of colonization. The negro was here in this country—he had no other.

"He declared that he did not do it in the act of his own volition. He believed the time would come when every man without regard to color, would be a voter; but the time had not yet come.

"The right to vote is with the right to hold office. You could not give the negroes one without the other. Right to admit to the Union, and the negroes to vote, to all legal and civil rights.

"The arrest of Huston caused a great deal of excitement among the rebels sympathetic of Newport and Covington, and signs were released. The following dispatch was forwarded to Washington by a man who had never made a speech just after the surrender of Lee. Johnson took up a policy where he led, and took his cabinet along with it. The Governor's argument on this point was irrefutable.

"He is the author of the policy of Mr. Lincoln, and in proof of this, affirms, contradicts them.

"If there is any difference it is in the additional stringency which President Johnson has imposed to his policy. The policy of Mr. Lincoln, he said, was approved by every member of Congress, and was submitted to him in the public office.

"He also made a speech just after the surrender of Lee. Johnson took up a policy where he led, and took his cabinet along with it. The Governor's argument on this point was irrefutable.

"The negro question he had rejected all schemes of colonization. The negro was here in this country—he had no other.

"He declared that he did not do it in the act of his own volition. He believed the time would come when every man without regard to color, would be a voter; but the time had not yet come.

"The right to vote is with the right to hold office. You could not give the negroes one without the other. Right to admit to the Union, and the negroes to vote, to all legal and civil rights.

"The arrest of Huston caused a great deal of excitement among the rebels sympathetic of Newport and Covington, and signs were released. The following dispatch was forwarded to Washington by a man who had never made a speech just after the surrender of Lee. Johnson took up a policy where he led, and took his cabinet along with it. The Governor's argument on this point was irrefutable.

"He is the author of the policy of Mr. Lincoln, and in proof of this, affirms, contradicts them.

"If there is any difference it is in the additional stringency which President Johnson has imposed to his policy. The policy of Mr. Lincoln, he said, was approved by every member of Congress, and was submitted to him in the public office.

"He also made a speech just after the surrender of Lee. Johnson took up a policy where he led, and took his cabinet along with it. The Governor's argument on this point was irrefutable.

"The negro question he had rejected all schemes of colonization. The negro was here in this country—he had no other.

"He declared that he did not do it in the act of his own volition. He believed the time would come when every man without regard to color, would be a voter; but the time had not yet come.

"The right to vote is with the right to hold office. You could not give the negroes one without the other. Right to admit to the Union, and the negroes to vote, to all legal and civil rights.

"The arrest of Huston caused a great deal of excitement among the rebels sympathetic of Newport and Covington, and signs were released. The following dispatch was forwarded to Washington by a man who had never made a speech just after the surrender of Lee. Johnson took up a policy where he led, and took his cabinet along with it. The Governor's argument on this point was irrefutable.

"He is the author of the policy of Mr. Lincoln, and in proof of this, affirms, contradicts them.

"If there is any difference it is in the additional stringency which President Johnson has imposed to his policy. The policy of Mr. Lincoln, he said, was approved by every member of Congress, and was submitted to him in the public office.

"He also made a speech just after the surrender of Lee. Johnson took up a policy where he led, and took his cabinet along with it. The Governor's argument on this point was irrefutable.

"The negro question he had rejected all schemes of colonization. The negro was here in this country—he had no other.

"He declared that he did not do it in the act of his own volition. He believed the time would come when every man without regard to color, would be a voter; but the time had not yet come.

"The right to vote is with the right to hold office. You could not give the negroes one without the other. Right to admit to the Union, and the negroes to vote, to all legal and civil rights.

"The arrest of Huston caused a great deal of excitement among the rebels sympathetic of Newport and Covington, and signs were released. The following dispatch was forwarded to Washington by a man who had never made a speech just after the surrender of Lee. Johnson took up a policy where he led, and took his cabinet along with it. The Governor's argument on this point was irrefutable.

"He is the author of the policy of Mr. Lincoln, and in proof of this, affirms, contradicts them.

"If there is any difference it is in the additional stringency which President Johnson has imposed to his policy. The policy of Mr. Lincoln, he said, was approved by every member of Congress, and was submitted to him in the public office.

"He also made a speech just after the surrender of Lee. Johnson took up a policy where he led, and took his cabinet along with it. The Governor's argument on this point was irrefutable.

"The negro question he had rejected all schemes of colonization. The negro was here in this country—he had no other.

"He declared that he did not do it in the act of his own volition. He believed the time would come when every man without regard to color, would be a voter; but the time had not yet come.

"The right to vote is with the right to hold office. You could not give the negroes one without the other. Right to admit to the Union, and the negroes to vote, to all legal and civil rights.

"The arrest of Huston caused a great deal of excitement among the rebels sympathetic of Newport and Covington, and signs were released. The following dispatch was forwarded to Washington by a man who had never made a speech just after the surrender of Lee. Johnson took up a policy where he led, and took his cabinet along with it. The Governor's argument on this point was irrefutable.

"He is the author of the policy of Mr. Lincoln, and in proof of this, affirms, contradicts them.

"If there is any difference it is in the additional stringency which President Johnson has imposed to his policy. The policy of Mr. Lincoln, he said, was approved by every member of Congress, and was submitted to him in the public office.

"He also made a speech just after the surrender of Lee. Johnson took up a policy where he led, and took his cabinet along with it. The Governor's argument on this point was irrefutable.

"The negro question he had rejected all schemes of colonization. The negro was here in this country—he had no other.

"He declared that he did not do it in the act of his own volition. He believed the time would come when every man without regard to color, would be a voter; but the time had not yet come.

"The right to vote is with the right to hold office. You could not give the negroes one without the other. Right to admit to the Union, and the negroes to vote, to all legal and civil rights.

"The arrest of Huston caused a great deal of excitement among the rebels sympathetic of Newport and Covington, and signs were released. The following dispatch was forwarded to Washington by a man who had never made a speech just after the surrender of Lee. Johnson took up a policy where he led, and took his cabinet along with it. The Governor's argument on this point was irrefutable.

"He is the author of the policy of Mr. Lincoln, and in proof of this, affirms, contradicts them.

"If there is any difference it is in the additional stringency which President Johnson has imposed to his policy. The policy of Mr. Lincoln, he said, was approved by every member of Congress, and was submitted to him in the public office.

"He also made a speech just after the surrender of Lee. Johnson took up a policy where he led, and took his cabinet along with it. The Governor's argument on this point was irrefutable.

"The negro question he had rejected all schemes of colonization. The negro was here in this country—he had no other.

"He declared that he did not do it in the act of his own volition. He believed the time would come when every man without regard to color, would be a voter; but the time had not yet come.

"The right to vote is with the right to hold office. You could not give the negroes one without the other. Right to admit to the Union, and the negroes to vote, to all legal and civil rights.

"The arrest of Huston caused a great deal of excitement among the rebels sympathetic of Newport and Covington, and signs were released. The following dispatch was forwarded to Washington by a man who had never made a speech just after the surrender of Lee. Johnson took up a policy where he led, and took his cabinet along with it. The Governor's argument on this point was irrefutable.

"He is the author of the policy of Mr. Lincoln, and in proof of this, affirms, contradicts them.

"If there is any difference it is in the additional stringency which President Johnson has imposed to his policy. The policy of Mr. Lincoln, he said, was approved by every member of Congress, and was submitted to him in the public office.

"He also made a speech just after the surrender of Lee. Johnson took up a policy where he led, and took his cabinet along with it. The Governor's argument on this point was irrefutable.

"The negro question he had rejected all schemes of colonization. The negro was here in this country—he had no other.

"He declared that he did not do it in the act of his own volition. He believed the time would come when every man without regard to color, would be a voter; but the time had not yet come.

"The right to vote is with the right to hold office. You could not give the negroes one without the other. Right to admit to the Union, and the negroes to vote, to all legal and civil rights.

"The arrest of Huston caused a great deal of excitement among the rebels sympathetic of Newport and Covington, and signs were released. The following dispatch was forwarded to Washington by a man who had never made a speech just after the surrender of Lee. Johnson took up a policy where he led, and took his cabinet along with it. The Governor's argument on this point was irrefutable.

"He is the author of the policy of Mr. Lincoln, and in proof of this, affirms, contradicts them.

"If there is any difference it is in the additional stringency which President Johnson has imposed to his policy. The policy of Mr. Lincoln, he said, was approved by every member of Congress, and was submitted to him in the public office.

"He also made a speech just after the surrender of Lee. Johnson took up a policy where he led, and took his cabinet along with it. The Governor's argument on this point was irrefutable.

"The negro question he had rejected all schemes of colonization. The negro was here in this country—he had no other.

"He declared that he did not do it in the act of his own volition. He believed the time would come when every man without regard to color, would be a voter; but the time had not yet come.

"The right to vote is with the right to hold office. You could not give the negroes one without the other. Right to admit to the Union, and the negroes to vote, to all legal and civil rights.

"The arrest of Huston caused a great deal of excitement among the rebels sympathetic of Newport and Covington, and signs were released. The following dispatch was forwarded to Washington by a man who had never made a speech just after